

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S FAIR—NOW OPEN—CLOSES DEC. 1.

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1904.

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SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS

FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

LACE FIT FOR A QUEEN.

You will be told that a lace veil shown in the Belgian building required more than two years in the making, four expert lace-makers being constantly employed at the task. It is a beautiful specimen, very nearly as elaborate as the gift of the women of Belgium to the Princess Stephanie on the occasion of her marriage. The \$5,000 price of which was raised by popular subscription, 5 francs being the maximum amount from any donor.

When time was little and money less in the affairs of men and women lace-making had its birth and its development. But the machine came along with its economies and the popular opinion then asked, "What use of perfect handwork when the machine, much more cheaply, turns out a quality only a little less perfect?"

So even the lovers of genuine needle-point lace are admitting that the art slowly is declining. In England, the machine holds sway; in France, machine-made lace, upon which the designs are woven by hand, predominate; in other countries, economies at the expense of quality have been largely introduced. Very few lace-making centers follow the old, slow and painstaking method which takes a year to the piece that could be superlatively duplicated by machine in half a day.

Belgium is one of the exceptions to the rule. Belgium still is a lace-making and a lace-loving country, as it was two and more centuries ago. The traditions of the craft are alive; daughter is taught the art by mother and the secrets of the marvelous handwork are handed down in families. It is tedious to say that the lace of Brussels is the most exquisite of modern laces, but undoubtedly connoisseurs consider it of the first-class.

These facts in mind, the collective exhibit of laces in the Belgian building acquires a superlative interest. Apart from the beauty of texture and fabric, it is the epitome of an activity important phases of which had their origin in the Netherlands, where nuns, as a pastime from the monotony of convent life, first made the pillow or "bobbin" lace, a kind that often is quite as fine as needle-point.

Now both methods are followed in Belgium, or are often used together, so that the beauties of the one add variety to the attractions of the other. Illustration of the jointure of the two styles is found in the bridal veil. Its flowing folds are of the indescribably fine needle-point netting, relieved with shadowy traceries which would seem to be beyond the extreme degree of refinement which is possible in lace-making.

The Belgian lace-makers, they call the style—of the more daring and heavier pattern, which becomes practical with the bobbin. The bride with such a veil would be the envy of all her friends. But the cost?

The workers of the veil received probably \$50 a day, and the thread which they used, an extremely fine linen, was worth \$2.00 a pound. So the elements of the ultimate cost are apparent, though you may be sure that the dealer has allowed himself a handsome profit. Fifty cents a day, I am told, is a high wage for the work; the usual pay is about 30 cents. So the man or woman who usually a woman—who devotes her time to the making of one among the most treasured of art-craft productions gets very little out of it. The natural result is that the lace-makers are few and far between, and the lace-making industry is a dying one.

"The best lace-makers now are in the country," said the energetic French woman who is in charge of the exhibit, using a picturesque mixture of French and English. "The dealers take the materials to them, and the women of the families work when they are not occupied with something else."

In the small rural communities the skill attained is fully equal to that of any past period. There they work with the same patient industry and persistent aim at perfection which was true of their ancestors long ago.

Modern laces often have figure-patterns worked upon the fabric. One of this type to which the Belgians at their building point with pride is a small piece of black Chantilly on which a theme is worked out, "The Coming of the Morning."

The netting or background is of such extreme delicacy that the interest is almost defied by the eye, yet all was done with the needle-point—with needle and thread, much as one sews. Over it are worked numerous tiny cupids and the effect of clouds. The richness of the result could not be surpassed.

"It is not quick-lunch work," said Mr. Vanthier, the Belgian Art Commissioner, when I was marveling over the time and patience given to the making of so small a thing as this lady's collar. "Neither are we quick-lunch people."

"You know, all that we Europeans can hope to introduce successfully in America is the art work. Either you don't have the time to do it or you cannot do it. But the fact is that you never finish anything, so that when you see European workmanship you marvel, admire and often buy, because it is more thorough than any you have seen before."

"Now look at these little statuettes." (He pointed to ivory carvings which are beside the lace display.) It is the same as with the lace. See how complete they are; how carefully the artist must have worked to shape the result out of one piece. It is true that this is encouraged with us; the King gives the ivory to the artist to encourage him in this kind of carving. But we go on the principle that what is worth doing at all is worth doing thoroughly and well."

Mr. Vanthier became quite excited as he went on to point out illustrations of American shortcomings in this particular.

"Your workmen have none of this idea," he declared emphatically. "Now, here is this case. The one in which ivory is contained. Look at the putting of the glass. You call that complete? I don't. We put here five times what we would put there. They said they would finish it up complete; now when we say it is not done, we are laughed at, and they tell us if we 'kick'—do you say so?—we will have the ivory. Now, in Belgium that would have been done as perfect as the savings of the ivory."

"Oh, yes, you will learn these things some day. You will learn America is a great country, I know that. It is a fine country. But I say when we pay such wages and get work like that, we are cheated. But they probably do for us as they would do for others. So I say you don't do the work of hand right; you only half do."

The problem of labor in its more common and broader forms was a little too big for discussion. But you ask:

"If an American can make \$5 or \$6 a day on a plumber, or something of the kind, how can there be any inducement to do work for less—making lace, for instance?"

Mr. Vanthier simply shrugged his shoulders, which was as much as to say that that's where Belgium's virtue are.

robbery had been done, and he never stopped until he had reported the theft to Lieutenant Reed of the company of Jefferson Guards in whose district the building is.

The missing jewelry is all valuable, being composed of the choicest specimens of the so-called "Cape rubies," or African garnets, which are found in German East Africa and which had been specially mounted in Germany to be shown at the St. Louis World's Fair.

KEPT IN DOUBLE STRONG BOX.

As soon as the theft was reported to Lieutenant Reed he instantly detailed men to work on the case. Lieutenant Walsh of the municipal police with five detectives also visited the scene to work on the case.

The jewelry was kept in a double strong box consisting of a box containing a smaller one, both of which were locked and put in a show case which was also locked. The show case had been broken open and the locks on the two boxes also were forced to obtain the jewels.

Doctor Hugo Hardy of the German Commission, who is in charge of the German exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture, said last night that the officials of the commission had absolutely no clue to the identity of the persons who had taken the jewels.

"We regret very much," he said, "the loss of the jewelry, as it was very valuable. All of the set pieces were very fine examples of the African garnet and there was a quantity of smaller diamonds and pearls set with the garnets. The set pieces were made in Germany and were designed especially to be shown at the Exposition, the brooches being very artistic and of a high grade of work."

"The loss of the jewelry is a great loss to the Exposition, would probably be requested to discontinue work at night in the exhibit palace, as the presence of so many men at work with the inadequate guard protection was a menace to the exhibits."

SAYS PROTECTION IS INADEQUATE.

Doctor Hardy said that there were 30 workmen engaged in the Palace of Agriculture Saturday night, with but seven guards on duty to patrol a building covering more than twenty acres and containing hundreds of thousands of square feet of space closely crowded with valuable exhibits.

The guard in whose beat the section containing the jewels is located patrols a territory in the vast building which is fifty feet wide by 120 long, containing twenty sections and 120 divisions and exhibits. In all that space, it is said, there is but one light burning at night. The theft of the light burns is the second disappearance of the gems was discovered early yesterday morning, when the special guards, provided by the German Imperial Commissioner for the return of all the jewels or the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

The thief or thieves made almost a clean haul of all the jewels in the exhibit, leaving but one garnet behind. As the light about the place was very dim, this probably was an oversight.

In all its pieces of jewelry were stolen from the exhibit, the disappearance of the gems was discovered early yesterday morning, when the special guards, provided by the German Imperial Commissioner for the return of all the jewels or the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

MOB BURNS BULLFIGHT AMPHITHEATER WHEN MONEY IS NOT RETURNED AFTER OFFICERS PREVENT CONTEST



SHOWING THE CROWD THAT SURROUNDED THE OFFICE OF THE AMUSEMENT COMPANY FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BULLFIGHT HAD BEEN DECLARED OFF.

ARMED DEPUTIES PROTECT MANAGER FROM RIOTERS.

Several Thousand Men and Boys Attack House in Which Richard Norris, the Bull-Fight Promoter, Is Barricaded—Smash Windows Before Burning the Grand Stand—Bulls Are Liberated and Chased by Youtths, Who Secure Weapons Belonging to Spaniards—Demand Return of Admission Fees—Governor's Orders to Sheriff Not to Permit Spanish Sport Are Carried Out.

HUMANE SOCIETY WOMEN PRESENT WHEN RIOTING BEGINS.

Declaring that they had been humiliated, and angered because their money was not refunded, a crowd of several thousand men and boys who had gathered at the amphitheater of the Norris Amusement Company to see a bullfight, started a riot yesterday afternoon. The grand stand was burned.

The crowd watching the flames held a war dance, their yells being heard for blocks around. The noise drew additional spectators from Delmar Garden, that resort being situated a block north of the Norris arena.

Firemen were summoned to the scene, but were unable to do any good, as there was no water near enough to reach the building.

While many are supposed to have been implicated in the deed, but four persons were arrested.

CROWDS THROW STONES.

Windows were smashed in the office of the amusement company, chairs in the amphitheater were demolished and thrown into the bull ring, and the railing around the boxes was torn away.

Richard Norris, manager of the Norris Amusement Company, having the affair in charge, was barricaded in the second story of his building, while officers stood on the outside guard him from the fury of the mob that was clamoring for a return of its money.

Harry Hill, a mechanic, living in the vicinity, was struck with a rock in the mouth and seriously wounded.

Two regular and two extra Deputy Sheriffs, three Deputy Constables and eight officers furnished by the Golden Chain Humane Society were powerless to subdue the rioters.

There were 7,000 persons in the grand stand when Deputy Sheriff John P. Ossenfort of St. Louis County stepped into the ring and informed H. A. Colliers, Norris's assistant, that under no circumstances could the fight take place. The crowd yelled and howled, but the officer was firm, and with re-enforcements, led Colliers from the ring.

Dick Vance, official announcer, then stated to the crowd that the fight was off, but only these near heard him, as the yelling by this time had become deafening.

WINDOWS ARE SMASHED; ONE MAN INJURED.

Ossenfort led Colliers to the company's office, where Norris offered to produce him at any time to answer to any charge that the Prosecuting Attorney might prefer against him. Ossenfort asked the advice of two lawyers present, and then acceded to Norris's request.

On the outside had grown to serious proportions and the officer's presence was needed outside.

A moment later a rock crashed through the front window of the office. The officer hastened out on the porch to preserve order, but his appearance only maddened the crowd and the rocks began coming faster.

Hill was standing on the porch clammering for the return of his money when he was hit and knocked down. He was assisted into the office, where his injury was attended.

The crowd then ran to the rear of the house and soon every window in the house was shattered. Norris and his wife fled to the second floor with his wife. He asked a reporter present to have Ossenfort announce that the money would be returned through the Sheriff's office, but the Deputy said he was there to preserve order and prevent a riot, not to act as a paymaster.

As a rule someone announced that Norris had escaped through a rear door, and the crowd surged to the tents behind the amphitheater, but the mistake was soon

ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR INCREASES DESPITE RAINS

RECORDED ADMISSIONS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.

Monday, May 30	73,247
Tuesday, May 31	48,600
Wednesday, June 1	33,653
Thursday, June 2	49,185
Friday, June 3	60,185
Saturday, June 4	53,485
Total	318,146

All records of attendance at the World's Fair were broken by the figures of admission for the week ending last Saturday. With an increase of 78,156 in attendance over the previous week, the fifth week of the World's Fair ended after a period of almost unexampled wetness and general weather conditions that were anything but favorable to a great attendance at the Fair.

Considering the weather conditions, President Francis and the Fair officials felt very much gratified at the fact told by the figures of admission for last week.

The statistics are taken to show the greatly increasing popularity of the Fair with the public, and if anything like a show is given the Exposition by Jupiter Pluvius they do not doubt that this week's figures will demonstrate how the public will respond.

The total admissions for the weeks that have already passed since the opening of the Fair amount to 1,237,890.

MISS ROOSEVELT ENDS HER VISIT BY RUNAWAY CAR

President's Daughter, Returning to Washington, Says She Enjoyed Her Stay in St. Louis

With much regret expressed at her departure, Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President of the United States, boarded a train at Union Station at 12:30 p. m. yesterday, declaring that the ten days spent in St. Louis had marked an epoch in her life.

"I never had a better time in all my life," she said. "I shall never forget my visit to the World's Fair."

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Catlin, their daughter, Miss Irene, and their sons Dan and Theron Catlin accompanied Miss Roosevelt to the train. She returned by the Vandavia route.

Miss Roosevelt visited the Fair every day for ten days.

The Indians at the World's Fair have collected many presents which will be presented to Miss Roosevelt. The presents include moccasins, bead belts, bead rings, elk's teeth, porcupine quills, eagle feathers and other trinkets. The finest and most costly present will be made by Princess Wah-lu-wa. It is a complete Indian woman's costume.

Escapes from Fast Train.

Cripple Charged With Murder Jumps Through Car Window.

Carbondale, Ill., June 5.—Curtis McClin, a cripple, who is wanted at Caruthersville, Mo., on a charge of murder, was arrested, and while being taken to Thebes to be turned over to the Missouri officials, made his escape through the car window of a rapidly moving train.

All trace of him has been lost. He is charged with having beaten his victim and then cut his throat.

THE WEATHER.

Official Forecast for To-Day and To-Morrow.

Washington, June 5.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Monday; showers on the coast; warmer in interior. Tuesday fair; fresh south winds on coast.

Western Texas—Fair; warmer Monday, Tuesday fair.

Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer in western part. Tuesday fair; warmer.

Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh west to southwest winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in central portion; fresh west to southwest winds. Fair, warmer Monday, Tuesday warmer in eastern part.

ANOTHER BATTLE SEEMS RAGING AT PORT ARTHUR

Great Explosions Heard and Dense Smoke Observed in That Direction.

RUSSIAN REVERSE REPORTED.

Fifteen Hundred Japs Put Four Thousand of Czar's Troops to Flight, With Heavy Losses.

CZAR'S POSITION PRECARIOUS.

Believed Revolution Against Government Would Follow the Fall of Port Arthur—Besieged Fortress Communicates With Coast.

DID RUSSIAN TROOPS DISREGARD WHITE FLAG?

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Nagasaki, Saturday, June 4.—(Copyright, 1904. All rights reserved.)—I have had a conversation with a wounded Japanese officer at Moji, who states that the reason why the Japanese casualties at the battle of Nanshan and Shichou were so great was because the enemy hoisted the white flag and surrendered.

"We advanced," he added, "and were on the point of passing them when the enemy fired point-blank, killing and wounding many of our men."

Washington, June 5.—The Japanese Legation to-day received the following cablegram from the home Government at Tokio bearing on events at Port Arthur:

"Great explosions were heard and the rising of dense smoke was observed repeatedly in the direction of Port Arthur during Sunday."

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL MIGHT CAUSE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, Monday, June 6.—(Copyright, 1904.—The Daily Mail this morning contains a communication from a Russian correspondent, who says:

"From conversations I have had with several officials of high rank, I gather that Russia will stand or fall by Port Arthur, that is, so far as the prestige of the Government with the lower classes is concerned."

"In the event of the capture of the fortress internal troubles in Russia are possible and local complications and disturbances are inevitable."

"Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, has hitherto been protected by the Czar, who is now displaying in an unwelcome manner a strong personality, but it is expected that the Minister will be sacrificed as a scapegoat to the popular indignation, at the way in which the war has been conducted. His position is at least precarious."

"It is freely suggested that General Kuropatkin has lost favor at court, but it is certain no change in the command of the Russian Army in the far East is contemplated."

"An officer of the General Staff states that no assault on Port Arthur is practicable without siege batteries throwing the heaviest metal and that to make adequate preparations for their employment will alone occupy a long time."

JAPANESE FIND A WIRELESS STATION USED BY RUSSIANS.

Tokio, June 5, 4:30 p. m.—It is suspected here that the Russians at Port Arthur are communicating with points on the Chinese coast by means of wireless telegraphy.

It was reported that a wireless station had been erected secretly at the village of Pei-Wang, on Tsin Island, one of the Miao-Tao group, situated in Pe-Chi-Li Strait, and the Japanese cruiser Chikuma visited the island yesterday to investigate. She did not, however, find anything. It is reported that another such station has been erected near Shan-Hai-Kwan, and the Japanese are investigating this matter.

Yesterday the Chitose steamed close to the Liaotao Shan promontory and discovered four masts and a watchtower near the coast. One of these masts evidently was fitted for wireless telegraphy operations. The Chitose reports having heard a series of explosions at Port Arthur and believes them to have resulted from blast-batteries in the emplacement of new batteries.

RUSSIANS REPULSED BY INFERIOR NUMBERS WITH HEAVY LOSS.

London, June 6.—The Daily Telegraph's Russian correspondent writes:

"Four thousand Russians belonging to General Stakelberg's brigade on May 31 attacked 1,500 Japanese occupying a position five miles south of Wangtung. The Russians were repulsed, losing 200 killed and 400 wounded. The Japanese lost more than 100 killed."